THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

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Daily, by mail, in advance..... 8 00
Country daily..... 5 00
Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy..... 2 00
In clubs of ten or over..... 1 50
☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum.....$ 40
Do do 2 times per week, per annum 60
Do do 3 times do do 100
Each additional square, one half the above price.
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Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.
No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.
Steamboat advertisements, 25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.
Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one fourth the above prices.
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Each continuance..... 50
Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.
No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at Louisville, Ky., Postoffice.

Arrive.			Close.
1¼ P. M.	Eastern and Western Mails		12 noon.
9 P. M.	Western Mails		12 noon.
8 A. M.			
6¾ P. M.	Southern Ky. & Tenn. via L. & N. R. R.		12 night.
6 A. M.	River Way to Cincinnati	by Mailboat	9 A. M.
7¼ P. M.	Lou. & Lex. R. R. Mail		12 night.
7 A. M.	Lebanon Br. R. R. Mail		12 noon.
10 A. M.	Bardstown Br. R. R. Mail		12 noon.
6 P. M.	Shelbyville (Stage) Mail		12 night.
6 P. M. Tue., Thurs. & Sat.	Shawneetown, Ill. (Stage.)	Tri-Weekly.	9 P. M. Sun., Tues. & Thu.
6 A. M. Mon., Wed., & Fri.	Evansville River Mail,	Tri-Weekly.	1 P. M. Mon., Wed., & Fri.
4½ P. M. Mon., Wed., & Fri.	Taylorsville (Stage).	Tri-Weekly.	7 A. M. Tues. Thur. & Sat.

☞ On routes where the principal mails close at 12 at night the way mails close at 9 P. M.
☞ An extra mail is made up for Frankfort, Ky., via accommodation train, closing at 12 noon, and arriving at 9 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express.3.00 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....10:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Sunday, May 4th 1862, trains will leave New Albany as follows:
Chicago and St. Louis Express.....8:00 A. M.
St. Louis Express.....3:00 P. M.
Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:
St. Louis Night Express.....4:30 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail.....7:30 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Express Train at.....5:50 A. M.
Accommodation Train at.....4:00 P. M.
Freight Trains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Passenger Train for Edgefield leaves at.....7:45 A. M.
Freight Train for Nashville and Memphis branch will leave at.....8:00 A. M.
Train for Lebanon will ley eat now.....6:45 A. M.
Train for Bardstown will leave at.....4:00 P. M.

The General Hospitals.

Hospital No. 1 corner of Ninth street and Broadway.
Hospital No. 2, corner of Eighth and Green streets.
Hospital No. 3, Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.
Hospital No. 4, corner o f Fifteenth and Main streets.
Hospital No. 5, corner o Seventh and Main streets.
Hospital No. 6, corner o Centre and Green streets.
Hospital for small-pox, on Bardstown road, near Cave Hill Cemetery.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Thursday, May 29th.* David Ward alias Coleman and Jas. Enlow, fugitives from justice from Missouri. Discharged.

Ann M. Mason (f. w. c.), Mary White, and Stephen Fleming, drunk and disorderly. Bail of each in $100 for two months. Workhouse.

Jas. Whalen, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $200 for three months.

Frank Elvin, assault on E. Snyder. Own bond in $100 to answer.

Grand Jury for Wednesday, June 11th.

Commonwealth by Ann Wilson vs Fanny Bradley and Susan Wilson, peace warrant. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Commonwealth by Fanny Bradley vs Ann Wilson, peace warrant. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Commonwealth by S. Weihl vs. Simon Weinhamer, peace warrant. Own bond of each in $200 for three months.

THE CONSULS AT NEW ORLEANS.—Some surprise is expressed at the summary proceedings of Gen. Butler towards the foreign Consuls at New Orleans. We do not doubt that he has acted properly, and we think it probable that the President will soon revoke some of their exequaturs. As to the Belgian Consul, the New York Commercial Advertiser says there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt that he has been making himself an agent of the insurrection ever since it got under headway. Some time ago, one of the London journals, deeply in sympathy with the secessionists, announced that the interest on the Southern State securities now held in Europe would be paid in coin at the banking establishment of Hope & Co., in Amsterdam. Through what channel had the money been conveyed thither? It was certain the insurgents had not forwarded the funds in advance; and it was improbable that the amount could have been raised by subscription in Europe, either from American or other sympathizers. There is every reason to believe that the official referred to has been going out of the line of his legitimate duties, which, indeed, were very limited during the blockade, to become the medium of transmitting specie to the old world on behalf of the Confederates. General Butler appears to have caught him in the act of making a fresh attempt. In the Crescent City there is usually more treasure on deposit than in all the other Southern cities put together. It appears that eight hundred thousand dollars had been transferred to the Belgian consulate from the Citizens' Bank, which was to be shipped to Hope & Co., for *some* purpose. "Picayune" got his eye upon this snug pile, about whose outgoings there appeared to be some strange mystery. All the circumstances combined to point in one direction, that it was about to be shipped under diplomatic protection to Europe, to pay the interest on the debts of the individual states which compose the Confederacy, and thus operate in attempting to bring about its recognition. It is surmised that the Consul has been engaged in schemes of a still more objectionable character, as the shipping of arms into the rebel states; but the positive truth of the statement has not yet been established.

The proceedings of the French and Spanish consuls, in having their offices in the Canal Bank building, so that their national flags could be used to protect that concern, would seem to warwant the suspicion that all was not right on their part; still, it is possible that the arrangement may have been made at the request of the bank to protect it against mobocratic outbreaks. Gen. Butler has, however, seized the bank and placed a guard over the consulates. This looks as if there was good reason to believe those officials guilty; for the General is an accomplished lawyer and unlikely to commit himself and the Government, by any rash proceeding that could be construed into an act of discurtesy to the French, Spanish, and Belgian Governments.

The money thus secured would be a handsome prize could it be declared contraband of war, which it would seem to be by virtue of the President's proclamation establishing the blockade. But it will probably be retained for future disposal, according to whatever arrangement may be made after the peace is re-established. In the meantime, European creditors will be taught to look to an honest support of the general government rather than the bogus concern at Richmond as the readiest method of obtaining their overdue interest.

ACCIDENT TO E. P. WESTON, THE PEDESTRIAN.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, who left Washington last Monday with the intention of walking between the capital and Boston in eight days, met with a serious accident during the storm of Tuesday evening by a fall on the banks of the Susquehanna river, injuring both legs so much that he was unable to proceed on his journey for some hours. The delay will cause him to be one day behind his time table.

☞ Rev. John Ulrich, a well known Lutheran clergyman, died at Carlisle, Pa., on the 16th inst.

☞ Col. Roger W. Hanson passed through Baltimore on Saturday on his way to Richmond. He has been paroled from Fort Warren to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran.

☞ Hon. James Dixon, of Connecticut, is at present the only United States Senator whose term runs to the close of the fortieth Congress, in 1869.

☞ The following correspondence passed between Judge Muir and Lieut. Col. Barry on the occasion of the presentation of a superb flag to the Louisville Legion from the loyal ladies of the Seventh Ward, which we have before noticed:

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 16, 1862.

Officers and Soldiers of the Louisville Legion:

The loyal ladies of the Seventh Ward have purchased, and commissioned me to present to you, a superb and beautiful silken flag. They have taken the liberty to have inscribed upon it, in letters of gold, the words, "Louisville Legion"—"The Seventh Ward remembers Shiloh." These are names which must dwell together in history. Your valor has made them imperishable and inseparable.

The fair contributors to this splendid banner have directed me to express to you in the warmest terms their high appreciation of your gallant and heroic conduct on the ever-memorable 7th of April. And I take leave to add that in this every loyal citizen of Louisville unites with them. We all remember you with affectionate pride, and will continue to watch your eventful career with almost maternal solicitude. We cannot forget that, in the face of attempted obloquy, and in scorn of the threats of traitors, you rushed to the rescue of an imperilled Constitution in your country's darkest hour. Nor can we ever forget that night of terrible anxiety when the "glory-covered Legion," then commanded by the brave Rousseau, stood almost alone between us and the desperate parricides who were marching upon our beautiful city. You kept the cruel invader at bay, and saved us from calamities too great for human endurance. The fortune of war at last brought you face to face with these disloyal Kentuckians, and you drove them in ignominy from the field of Shiloh.

When the announcement of that bloody conflict and final rout of the rebel hosts reached us many and anxious were the inquiries after the "Louisville Legion." Were they in the fight, and, if so, how did they, officers and men, bear themselves throughout the terrific struggle? And when we learned that all of you, without exception, had displayed the highest courage—what deeds of noble daring you had performed, and how fully you had sustained Kentucky's character for chivalry, our joy knew no bounds.

Heroes of Shiloh! conquerors of the rebel Kentuckians! the longest lived among you will not outlive the fame of your regiment. Such men, and such only, are worthy to receive the magnificent banner which, in the name of the fair, I now present to the brave. We know it will never be abandoned or dishonored while a soldier of the "Legion" shall live to defend it.

With high regard, &c,

P. B. MUIR.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, May 24, 1862.

JUDGE MUIR: In the name of the Legion and its commander, I am directed to thank, through you, the ladies of the Seventh Ward for the flag they have confided to our keeping. Beautiful in material and proportions as it is sacred in the combinations of its colors, we accept the trust, simply pledging ourselves to stand by it as Kentucky's soldiers should ever stand by the flag of the Union. The gift does honor to both the ladies and the Legion; to them, that theirs was the loyalty and patriotism which would thus stimulate their brothers to the defence of the nation; to us, that we were thought by them fit custodians of that nation's flag. The high compliment which, by the inscription, the ladies pay to the conduct of the regiment on the field of Shiloh fully compensates for all endured in those trying hours; and the deep interest and warm affection which you manifest for us must inspire each soldier of the Legion with fresh zeal in the work of crushing treason and restoring the Union. Trusting that our friends may never have cause to regret the confidence reposed in us, I again, in the name of the regiment, thank them.

With great respect, &c.,

WM. W. BERRY.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

OUR POSITION BEFORE CORINTH—FROM THE FOURTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT.

CAMP NEAR CORINTH, MISS.

May 21.—To-day we were ordered into line of battle at eight o'clock, but the batteries began to play pretty heavy, and we were left out until eleven o'clock, when we formed our lines and marched through the bushes about three fourths of a mile. Immediately after we took our position, heavy firing commenced on our left. We sent out two companies as skirmishers, and shortly after a Lieutenant was sent in shot through the thigh; and in a few minutes another Lieutenant came in shot through the arm. At that time a battery began to play pretty lively about a mile on our left, and immediately another was brought into position not more than three hundred yards from us and shelled the woods for half an hour in front of us. The rebels ceased firing soon and left for parts unknown. We left out a heavy picket guard; about three o'clock at night the rebels fired into them, and immediately the firing became general along the whole line of pickets. The 4th was in line of battle in a twinkling, and ready to meet anything that might come to hand. Lines were formed on our right and left as soon as they could get out, and the dark masses of soldiers stretched as far as the eye could see, and far beyond that. We stood in line a short time and then went to our tents—but not to sleep long, for the guns soon began to crack again. The men, without waiting orders, were in line in two minutes—even before officers could get out. The heavy firing soon ceased to some extent; the guns were stacked in front, and the men kindled their camp fires and began to get their breakfast. The firing goes steadily along all the time, but we have got used to it now, and don't mind it.

May 22d, 7 o'clock A. M.—The men are now throwing up breastworks in front of our camp; they will soon be ready for the rebels again. While I write, the guns are cracking along the pickets on the right, left, and centre. While I slept last night, a rebel bullet barked a sapling right at the top of my tent—rather too close for comfort! To-night we go out on picket, and no doubt will have a warm time. I will write more as it transpires.

I had forgotten to tell you that we moved our camp last night. We are in front—we moved out half a mile further toward Corinth, and McCook's brigade are in our old camp. They are a reserve and form a second line; in case we are repulsed, we can fall back on them, or call them up to our assistance. Our breastworks are now 27 miles in length, stretching around Corinth in three fourths of a circle; we will soon have them bagged if they don't run. Gen. Thomas commands the right, Gen. Buell the centre, and Pope the left.

8 o'clock P. M.—We have just heard that Gen. Buell drove the rebel pickets in and took possession of Seven Mile creek, which will be a great advantage, for our men need water badly, and that creek will supply all. One of the shells burst over our men's heads and wounded three of them. So far as I have learned we had no men killed. We have driven their pickets in along the whole line—the next move we will drive them out of their intrenchments. There is great excitement here, but the boys are all firm and will fight like tigers.

May 23d—Well, we were on picket last night and had a warm time sure enough. We had a private killed in commpany K, one wounded, and the Captain of the same company wounded in the hip pretty badly. There has been several wounded in different regiments, and occasionally one killed. It is hard to tell what the rebels lose. Our boys make them hallo "Oh Lordy" very often. Our breastworks are finished, and a very good job it is.

May 24th.—It rained all night last night and part of yesterday; everything is wet and slippery and the rebels are quiet—nothing doing. Our boys think they are skedaddling again, at least they are afraid so. They had rather fight them here than to run them any further. The health of the boys is better than it has been in six months.

Sunday, 25th.—We had considerable firing on our picket lines last night; nobody hurt. It is the general opinion that the rebels are leaving Corinth. I hope not, for we intend to bag them here if they don't run too soon for us. The boys are in fine spirits and anxious for a fight; they feel confident of victory.

Monday, 26th, 7 A. M.—All quiet, yet we are advancing our pickets steadily all the time. Gen. Pope is now within 800 yards of their outworks. Gen. Nelson says he has a position that he can knock hell out of the rebels when the word is given; and if anybody can he can.

The great anaconda is drawing its folds arcund Corinth steadily; his work will soon be done. Deserters and contrabands say Beauregard has 140,000 men now with him. We can believe as much of that as we please, though it may be so.

I have not had a chance to send this out until now, and it's all scrap work at that. Put it together the best you can.

I. N. J.

☞ The amount of seed cotton hitherto received at New York from the rebel States, and ginned for the benefit of the Government, is about 2,500,000 pounds. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds have arrived within the last ten days. Only one small lot has yet come from Florida, and that is to be ginned for the owner, a strong Union man.

☞ During the past year the Catholics of the United States have dedicated ninety-five churches, many of them very costly and magnificent.

☞ The appraisers of Colonel Samuel Colt's estate make the whole amount of his property foot up over three million of dollars.

☞ John B. Forbes, a native of Baltimore, died in San Francisco on the 20th ult., aged forty years.

DEAD.—Adow W. Thanter, a well known merchant, and formerly president of the Traders' Bank of Boston, died on Friday.

☞ Wm. B. Betts, a St. Louis merchant, died a few days ago, from injuries received at a fire at his store.

☞ Gen. Butler's wife is a cousin of D. M. Hildreth, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans.

☞ Twenty-five thousand shad were caught at Saybrook, Conn., on the night of the 14th inst.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

REBEL FEELING IN MARION COUNTY—HOME GUARDS NEEDED TO PRESERVE UNION MEN FROM INSULT.

HAYSVILLE, Ky., May 27, 1862.

I notice in to-day's Journal your comments on "the guerilla warfare in Kentucky." We all think you are entirely correct, and that unless some means are taken to put a stop to their undoubtedly generally premeditated uprising, our state will be blotted by the blood of many of our best citizens. Even in old Marion, where only 192 rebels ever voted, rebels are becoming boisterous and troublesome. We notice now in them a clannish spirit—a continual going together—strange whisperings—cursing of Union men as abolitionists—denunciations of the President and his policy—praising of the rebellious states—commenting upon the possibility and probability of the coming of the notorious robber, murderer, and incendiary, renegade John Morgan. We notice in them a spirit of intense hatred for those who work actively for the Union. Young men who ran off from here last fall to go to the Southern army are at home, talking rebellion, upholding treason, and shouting for Davis or Beauregard. One Sammy Raney, who left home between two days last October, is at home, drinking whisky and shouting for Davis. He says that whisky does it, and people are disposed to "let him rip." But he is of good standing, and he should either be taught to quit drinking whisky or have to hold his tongue when he does. J. C. Raney also makes himself prominent. Others could be named. It is useless. The authorities have apprehended some of them frequently. Taking the oath does no good. Touch their purse and touch their principles. Threaten their property and their mouths will be as effectually closed as were the mouths of the lions around Daniel.

In some parts of the county there are gatherings of rebels for the ostensible purpose of hunting. Perhaps they hunt. Yet no Union man is ever invited to go with them. I believe, that, although squirrels are numerous, these fellows scarcely ever bring one home with them. Is it not time that rebels had learned to hold their tongues? Must we who have proved loyal, ay, have put on the harness and worked, be insulted by infamous traitors? We have an excellent officer in Lebanon—Lieut. Col. A.Y. Johnson, of the 28th Kentucky. He is discreet and brave—fearless when he has a duty to perform. Would it not be well for him to have a general reckoning and bail taking with Marion rebels? Will our Grand Jury take notice of those who left the State for the ostensible purpose of joining the Southern army? There are men all over the county of this character.

Our citizens an generally ready to form Home Guards. Only yesterday requests were made in Lebanon for guns for a company under Captain Gray, in Washington county. Has or will our Military Board make any preparation to give the people arms? If they would recognize Home Guard officers, incorporate them into battalions and regiments; give officers proper authority to keep the peace, and arrange it so that the men who compose these Home Guards can labor, and at the same time attend to rebels,—in other words, organize a loyal State Guard, uniformed and arranged as was the old State Guard, could not Kentuckians take care of Kentucky rebels, thus permitting every United States soldier to join his regiment, where he is greatly needed? We of this county could and would do all in our power to attend to Kentucky affairs. We are determined that the Union shall be sustained if we can sustain it.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

To the City Fathers, Board of Education, and Citizens of Louisville generally:

In a late edition of the Journal was made public the increase of the salaries of the officers and men connected with the Fire Department of the city. This was a just and wise provision, and no doubt gratifying to all who have a "fellow feeling" in their bosom, which speaketh from the Divine command, "Do unto others," &c. But there is another class in your midst who labor for greater ends, to accomplish a higher design, that of rearing your children to that elevated standard of being which God contemplated when he fashioned us in the noble presence of His own image, who ask you, as colaborers, to exert yourselves in our, and not less *your*, behalf. Many of us, teachers, have sacrificed our little in the endeavor to acquire a respectable education that we might prove more useful to the community at large, also, with the hope of receiving a reward commensurate with, and remunerative for, our labors. We are flesh and blood as other people, and are not, as some suppose, of that class who draw their sustenance from the air, or live upon the scintillations which fall from the heavens. In fact, we are human beings, with all their natural appetites and desires. The pittance received for our services aids us only in eking out a miserable existence, making us slaves to a life of labor.

Business and professional men, of nearly all classes, in anticipation behold a time when they may lay aside these capacities, and seek the leisure of individual pursuits, amid the blissful scenes of domestic tranquility. Can the teacher, especially he who has a family dependant upon his exertions, look forward—the present moiety for his services staring him in the face—with any prospect that a time will arrive when he may cease from his active and arduous labors, and retire to enjoy in his old age the fruits of what ought to be, at least, a comfortable competency? No, sirs, there is not a peg in the *scale* on which to fasten the assumption. Let us look at the figures; perhaps you will remember it is said "*they* do not lie." Salary $420. Let us make these deductions: For board and washing, including light and fuel, $4 per week, $200. For clothing $100. Books, papers, and stationary $30 and, if the teacher is of the progressive kind (the *right sort*), this will not suffice. Five per cent. on the scrip to convert it into available means, $21. Adding we have $351,—leaving us the handsome profit of our yearly labor—$49. If teachers *are* like other people, which an examination would doubtless substantiate, what would become of the remainder? The sum set aside for a rainy day, and they come to all, would be small, *indeed.*

Computations with the salaries of the principalship of the Ward schools will not show a more favorable result. But, alas! if the occupants are heads of families, can you, oh, wise men! can you believe our schools will continue a success, if allowed to go on in this manner? Will you not lose your best teachers as fast as opportunities occur for them to better their condition? We well know that these are hard times; that our country is passing through the greatest struggle that ever fell upon a free people; but she is emerging from the war-cloud of rebellion encased in added lustre and power. Business flourishes once more. And we should return with renewed zeal to the great work of education. You need not be told our public schools are the "steel-clad Monitors" of national expectancy and defence; that they are the "revolving turrets" whose Argus-eyes are sentinels upon the body politic.

We take leave of you, believing you thank us for thus coming before you, while we feel assured you cannot behold this subject in other than the same light with ourselves. This assurance leads us to expect you will endeavor to make the teacher's profession, in this city, one of honor, as well as a means of support, after his energy and strength are worn down in his, not altogether, pleasant avocation.

Believing I speak with the sanction of many voices, I am, most respectfully, yours,

A TEACHER.

GEO. W. SMALL,
327 Main street.
Carpets! Carpets!
Floor Oil-Cloths!
India and Cocoa Matting!
Curtain Materials!
Rugs, Mats, &c.!
New supply just received at
GEO. W. SMALL'S
Carpeting and House-Furnishing Room,
No. 327 Main st., south side,
3 doors west of Bank of Louisville.
☞ Terms cash. Positively NO CREDIT. m27

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, 1862.

Present—Dr. G. W. Ronald, President, and all the members except Messrs. Earick, Jefferson, Guy, and Rubel.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks, ending May 26, 1862, was read and filed.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution requiring the policemen to examine, and require all cellars to be kept free from water, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter, from Police Committee, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. R. Ray $166 for police service, &c., and same was rejected.

Mr. Baxter, from same, presented the report of the City Marshal for April, which was filed.

Mr. Baxter, from same, reported a resolution directing the Chief of Police to report the names of all policemen guilty of misconduct, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution requesting the Auditor to report to the Council the revenue and probable expeditures for the year ending March 9th, 1863, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from Wharf Committee, presented the report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks ending April 12th, 1862, which was filed.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the grading of the wharf from First to Fourth street, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Kaye, Kinkead, Spaulding and Tomppert.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. L. Murphy & Co. $30 24 for coal to Fire Department, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Wharf Committee to report upon what terms can be bought the 150 feet 9 inches of ground, belonging to Preston, on the wharf, between First and Second streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to lease to Hughes & Kennedy a portion of the ferry landing, which was rejected.

Mr. Story presented a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance to pave the sidewalks on the west side of Shelby, between Main and Market streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Story presented a resolution directing the Mayor to have repaired the fill over Beargrass creek at Cabal street, at a cost of $50, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman, from Committee on Cemeteries, reported against a resolution fixing the fees of the Sexton of Western Cemetery for disinterring bodies, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Twyman presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector W. D. to gravel the main avenues of the Western Cemetery, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the holes in the Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Dr. Ronald presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutter, west side of Green, between Ninth and Tenth streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A committee appeared from the Board of Aldermen, and requested a committee of conference on the police ordinance; and Messrs. Baxter, Tucker and Armstrong were appointed said committee.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, W. D., reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the alley, west of Grayson, between Ninth and Tenth streets, at a cost of $25, which was adopted.

Mr. Grainger, from same, was discharged from the consideration of the Engineer's report of the cost of the sewer at Sixth and High streets.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a Joint Session, this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect a manager of the Cook Benevolent Institute, was amended to "next meeting," at 9 o'clock, and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. P. Hahn $2,986 54 out of the amount due the Water Company, was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, Western District, to repair the west side of Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to have erected a fence in the jail yard between the property of the city and county, was referred to Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to demand a settlement with G. T. May, late Railroad Tax Collector, and to bring suit against him and his securities, in the event of his failing to settle, was adopted.

The bonds of C. P. Taylor, as Marketmaster of House No. 3, and of W. H. Donne, as Superintendent of the Hospital, were severally referred to the Finance Committee.

A message from the Mayor, informing the Council of an execution against the city to pay the salary of the Judge of the City Court, was read, and referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Wm. P. Boone $250 for gravel, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of First street, from Washington to Water, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Committee on Fire Department to sell or exchange one of the horses of the Hook and Ladder Company, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The report of Geo. Morris, Market Master of house No. 3, for the year ending April 14, 1862, was read and filed.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to procure the improvement of a portion of First from Water street to the slope of the wharf, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to have the grading of the wharf from First to Fourth street, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Earick, Jefferson, Guy, and Rubel.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks, ending May 26, 1862, was read and filed.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution requiring the policemen to examine, and require all cellars to be kept free from water, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter, from Police Committee, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. R. Ray $166 for police service, &c., and same was rejected.

Mr. Baxter, from same, presented the report of the City Marshal for April, which was filed.

Mr. Baxter, from same, reported a resolution directing the Chief of Police to report the names of all policemen guilty of misconduct, which was adopted.

Mr. Baxter presented a resolution requesting the Auditor to report to the Council the revenue and probable expeditures for the year ending March 9th, 1863, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from Wharf Committee, presented the report of the Wharfmaster for two weeks ending April 12th, 1862, which was filed.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the grading of the wharf from First to Fourth street, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Kaye, Kinkead, Spaulding and Tomppert.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. L. Murphy & Co. $30 24 for coal to Fire Department, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Wharf Committee to report upon what terms can be bought the 150 feet 9 inches of ground, belonging to Preston, on the wharf, between First and Second streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Irvine, from same, reported against a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to lease to Hughes & Kennedy a portion of the ferry landing, which was rejected.

Mr. Story presented a resolution directing the Mayor to enforce the ordinance to pave the sidewalks on the west side of Shelby, between Main and Market streets, which was adopted.

Mr. Story presented a resolution directing the Mayor to have repaired the fill over Beargrass creek at Cabal street, at a cost of $50, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman, from Committee on Cemeteries, reported against a resolution fixing the fees of the Sexton of Western Cemetery for disinterring bodies, and the same was rejected.

Mr. Twyman presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector W. D. to gravel the main avenues of the Western Cemetery, which was adopted.

Mr. Twyman presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the holes in the Portland avenue, which was adopted.

Dr. Ronald presented a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the gutter, west side of Green, between Ninth and Tenth streets, which was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A committee appeared from the Board of Aldermen, and requested a committee of conference on the police ordinance; and Messrs. Baxter, Tucker and Armstrong were appointed said committee.

Mr. Grainger, from Street Committee, W. D., reported a resolution directing the Street Inspector to repair the alley, west of Grayson, between Ninth and Tenth streets, at a cost of $25, which was adopted.

Mr. Grainger, from same, was discharged from the consideration of the Engineer's report of the cost of the sewer at Sixth and High streets.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, raising a Joint Session, this evening, at 9 o'clock, to elect a manager of the Cook Benevolent Institute, was amended to "next meeting," at 9 o'clock, and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing W. P. Hahn $2,986 54 out of the amount due the Water Company, was referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Street Inspector, Western District, to repair the west side of Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky, was referred to Street Committee, Western District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to have erected a fence in the jail yard between the property of the city and county, was referred to Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to demand a settlement with G. T. May, late Railroad Tax Collector, and to bring suit against him and his securities, in the event of his failing to settle, was adopted.

The bonds of C. P. Taylor, as Marketmaster of House No. 3, and of W. H. Donne, as Superintendent of the Hospital, were severally referred to the Finance Committee.

A message from the Mayor, informing the Council of an execution against the city to pay the salary of the Judge of the City Court, was read, and referred to Finance Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, allowing Wm. P. Boone $250 for gravel, was referred to Street Committee Western District.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to grade and pave the sidewalks on both sides of First street, from Washington to Water, was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Committee on Fire Department to sell or exchange one of the horses of the Hook and Ladder Company, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The report of Geo. Morris, Market Master of house No. 3, for the year ending April 14, 1862, was read and filed.

An ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, to procure the improvement of a portion of First from Water street to the slope of the wharf, was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

GREEN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

For Judge of Court of Appeals,

R. K. WILLIAMS,

OF GRAVES COUNTY.

District composed of Allen, Butler, Breckinridge, Ballard, Calloway, Caldwell, Crittenden, Christian, Daviess, Edmondson, Fulton, Graves, Grayson, Hancock, Hickman, Henderson, Hopkins, Livingston, Lyon, Logan, Marshall, McCracken, Muhlenberg, McLean, Ohio, Simpson, Todd, Trigg, Union, Warren, Adair, Casey, and Webster.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1862.

MORE UNION VICTORIES.—There was an error in the heading of the telegraphic despatches in the Bulletin of last evening. Instead of "rebel loss one thousand in killed and wounded and one thousand prisoners captured" in the battle of Hanover Court-House, it should have been five thousand prisoners captured. It was all right in the body of the Washington despatch. This was a far greater victory than the rebels have ever won, their loss being far greater than ours at Bull Run, and their rout quite as full and complete. The reverse we met with the other day in the valley of the Shenandoah was but a trifle in comparison with this great and signal victory, which, besides involving a fearful loss to the rebels in killed, wounded, and prisoners, gives to our victorious General, the invader of the capital of the Southern Confederacy, a most highly important strategic position, enabling him to cut off one of the main channels of the supply of the rebel army. This glorious victory cannot fail to have a most weakening and disheartening effect upon the rebels and is undoubtedly the immediate precursor of another and a far mightier victory in that region if the Confederates shall have the courage to stand their ground. Already the rebel forces that followed Gen. Banks and his little band of four or five thousand men through Winchester and Martinsburg have turned back in full flight, afraid of being cut off utterly.

Our despatches bring intelligence of other interesting successes. From all quarters the news is of the most cheering character, indicating that the war and the rebel Confederacy are near their end.

☞ For several days past we have seen paragraphs in and from rebel newspapers in the South, fiercely denouncing Gen. Butler's Order No. Twenty-five, issued in New Orleans on the 9th inst, saying all manner of bitter things about it, and declaring it to be a deliberate and diabolical attempt to inflame and exasperate the poor against the rich, but at the same time all the Editors, who put forth such paragraphs, refused, strangely enough one would think, to lay the document before their readers so as to let them judge for themselves. They stigmatized the order as "agrarian," "fiendlike," "horrible," but prudently chose to let the public have no other means of judging of its character than from the use of such epithets.

We have received at last this much abused Order, and our readers will find it upon our third page. We do not wonder either that it exasperated the rebel Editors, or that they declined publishing it. Their fury and their prudence are alike natural enough. The Order is a masterly one, energetic, bold, powerful, manner the offences of the rebel leaders of New Orleans and Louisiana, and neither those leaders nor their friends can justly gainsay a solitary item of the terrible allegation. It is a remarkable document, and, although it is not intended, as the rebel Editors charge, to incite the poor against the rich, it certainly is calculated, and we trust will have the effect, to stir up the poor and oppressed, not only in New Orleans, but in other cities of the South, against the infamous rebel villains who have done and are doing everything in their power to betray them to want, woe, and death.

The New Orleans rebels will find, if they have not done so already, that, in General Butler, they have a keen, shrewd, firm, and fearless spirit to deal with. The Mayor of the city, Mr. Pierre Soule, and some others, at first tried their characteristic bluster upon him, but they very soon learned that such a game wouldn't pay. He gave Mr. Soule to understand that he was fully informed as to certain secret plans for the assassination of soldiers straying about the city, and warned him that, "if a shot is fired from any house, that house will never again cover a mortal's head; and if I can discover the perpetrator of the deed, the place that now knows him shall know him no more forever." The notification seems to have had the effect intended. No assassinations have been perpetrated.

Mark the contrast between the treatment of the thousands of starving men, women, and children of New Orleans by Gen. Butler and the U. S. Government on one side, and by the rebel military and civil authorities on the other. When our forces were approaching the city by land and water, the rebel authorities immediately destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of provisions, knowing that already a large portion of the people were suffering the tortures of famine, whereas Gen. Butler distributes at once a thousand barrels of beef among the sufferers, and the President of the United States issues a proclamation declaring his intention to send them food with the least possible delay. We shall see what will be the effect of these things among the masses of the great commercial emporium of the South. Those who do not return promptly to their allegiance will deserve to starve or to die any other kind of miserable death.

☞ Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in his response to the call for additional men from that State to aid the Government in restoring its constitutional authority, said it would be "a heavy draft on their patriotism" unless the President sustained Gen. Hunter. The young men of Massachusetts have responded nobly to the call, and the Boston Post applies to the Governor the notable declaration of John Quincy Adams in Congress of a contemporary who said he would not vote for an appropriation, under certain circumstances, to defend his country though the enemy was battering down the walls of the Capitol: "He could go but one step further, and that would be to *join the enemy*."

☞ There is not the least danger that any portion of the rebel force in Virginia will invade Maryland, Pennsylvania, or the District of Columbia. If Gen. McClellan can only succeed either in forcing a battle at Richmond or in cutting off the Confederate retreat from that city toward the South, his success, coupled with that which we doubt not is to be very speedily achieved by Gen. Halleck at Corinth, will shiver the rebel cause into ten thousand fragments.

☞ The New Orleans papers of the 8th complain bitterly that the butchers in that city refuse Confederate notes in market. If they can get nothing but worthless paper, let them sell nothing but spoiled meat.

☞ The past year has been a year of war. The coming year, we have hardly a doubt, will be mainly a year of peace.

☞ We see it reported in the papers that Winchester, Va., has been burned. Notwithstanding the great forbearance uniformly practised by the Union troops, we should not be much surprised to learn that this report is true. Certainly the outrages perpetrated upon our troops the other day when they retreated to and through Winchester were such as called aloud for retribution and vengeance. Even the women fired guns and pistols from doors and windows upon our exhausted and sinking soldiers, killing and wounding quite a large number of them. Surely such fiends deserve no exemption from punishment on account of their sex, and it is not at all to be wondered at if their houses were burned over their heads. It would be a right rule everywhere that every house from which private persons, whether male or female, shoot down our soldiers, should be demolished, and the guilty inmates held otherwise responsible.

Rebel atrocities of the worst character are of daily occurrence in all directions. Even our wounded and sick at Winchester, who with much exertion crawled into a neighboring wheatfield and lay down in the hope of living or dying in peace, were pursued by rebel soldiers and rebel citizens and deliberately butchered. At Strasburg, only a few miles from Winchester, the rebels also attacked our sick, firing into the ambulances and upon the fainting men by the wayside, killing in cold blood all within their reach, displaying at the same time a flag with black bars intended as a token of no quarter. At Front Royal, where a thousand of our troops were attacked last week and overpowered by a force of seven or eight to one, the rebels displayed the black flag, raised a general shout of no quarter, and killed about eight hundred and fifty of our fleeing and helpless troops. On the James River, shortly after the battle at Fort Darling, a whole boat's crew and several officers of the gunboat Wachuset were lured ashore by a flag of truce, the enemy sending a message that they were in want of medical assistance, and the whole, officers and men, were murdered as soon as they landed, their cry for quarter being unheeded and derided. And at Yorktown, at Williamsburg, at Fredericksburg, and at Norfolk, in fact at every place which the rebels have been forced to evacuate in Virginia, they have planted scores and hundreds of torpedoes and other infernal machines to blow up whatever soldiers or civilians, whatever men or women, might chance to walk over them unsuspicious of danger.

This is no civilized warfare on the part of the rebels, and the horrible truth will soon, in all probability, be made shockingly manifest in Kentucky, in Missouri, in Tennessee, in Western Viriginia, and elsewhere, by the operations of the numberless guerilla bands now organizing, unless the promptest, the severest, and the most energetic measures shall be adopted for their intimidation and suppression. We are not prepared to believe that any error will be committed by our authorities on the side of leniency, and we can hardly see how any well could be committed on the side of rigor.

☞ We have often called the attention of our readers to the marked peculiarities of the rebellion which is now devastating our once united country. Most if not all other revolutions have resulted from extreme and long continued grievances and sufferings, until they have become intolerable; and have been directed either against tyrannies, dynasties or ideas, or against all these combined. This is the first uprising of a free, prosperous, and happy people, against their own approved and cherished principles of government. As Mr. Mills has strongly pointed it out, it is the first *suicidal* rebellion; the attempt of a representative government to overthrow itself, and to subvert its own fundamental principle; submission to the will of a majority: and subject as he is to a monarchical form of a free, representative government, he lifts a voice of warning in the ears of alarmed humanity, that the success of this rebellion in America would be the death knell of the freedom and

Reading, the other day, some striking passages from the able pen of the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, we were very much struck with another phase of the same grand idea. He calls in question the possibility of a justifiable rebellion against such a form of government. Certainly the history of our race furnishes no example; all rebellions heretofore having been excited against tyrannies, dynasties, or ideas. This may, indeed, be owing to the fact that instances of free, representative governments have been few and recent. But, then, it seems impossible that hardships or oppressions under them could ever swell to the enormous magnitude, which alone can justify a resort to arms, for their redress:—since, in every case, it is fairly presumable that the remedy would prove far worse than the disease. Of this there can now no longer be any doubt that the deluded authors of this rebellion are at length most painfully convinced.

Grand as these thoughts are, and the productions of two of the most profound and philosophical minds of any age or country, our readers will readily perceive that they contain merely the simple announcement, in a philosophical formula, of the old, familiar maxim, that the only proper remedy for existing or apprehended evils, under a free representative government, is a resort, not to cannon and the cartridge-box, but to the hustings and the ballot-box.

☞ Gen. Butler in New Orleans convened the presidents of the city banks a few days ago and invited them to bring or order back to their vaults the specie they had sent out of the city, assuring them that he would not seize it or permit any interference with it. We presume there is no probability whatever that the money will be returned. It of course rightfully belongs to the depositors and other private citizens, but they will never get a dollar of it. Even if the bank officers wished to have it restored to their respective institutions, as we are quite sure they do not, the Confederate military authorities, who probably have it in charge, will not relax their grip upon it.

☞ The Mobile Register copies with praise some remarks of ours against the confiscation of the property of Southern rebels. Why has the Editor of the Register never given us a chance to copy with praise any remarks of his against the wholesale Southern confiscation of debts due to the people of the United States and of the possessions of men in the rebel Confederacy loyal to the U. S. Government?

The rebels find it a great deal easier or at any rate more pleasant to applaud liberality toward themselves than to practice it toward others.

☞ New Orleans has been asleep for some time past, and has had horrible dreams, in which were apparitions of stars and bars, worthless bank notes, burning cotton and sugar, conscription acts, want and gaunt-eyed famine. She has just woke up, and, though a little feverish, will soon be well, if she takes care of herself. If the papers behave themselves, the Picayune will circulate with renewed briskness and be in everybody's pocket, the Delta will spread itself as broadly as ever, and the Bee's busy hum be music to all.

☞ Enlistments for the U. S. army are going on successfully in New Orleans. No conscription is practised in this case, and, if the rebel conscription had not taken off so many loyal men, the loyal recruiting would be far more rapid than it is. Of all the many thousand victims forcibly impressed into the rebel ranks, we have no doubt that three fourths would gladly at this moment exchange the rebel flag for the banner of the Union.

☞ Our New Orleans Butler has drawn the cork from the mouth of the Mississippi and placed it in the mouth of secession.

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BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BEECH BOTTOM COAL at much lower rates by

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A POCKET-BOOK, containing a considerable amount of money and several notes of hand, was stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 22d. I will give a liberal reward for the return of the notes. Possibly the thief may have thrown them away. They were all payable to me, one being assigned to me.

J. R. RAGLAND.
Fisherville, Jefferson co., Ky., May 29, 1862—d6*

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COMMISSARY'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., May 29, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 P. M. Wednesday, June 4, 1862, for furnishing the following Supplies:

1,000 bbls best quality Mess Pork;
100,000 lbs best quality clear Bacon Sides in *tierces;*
100,000 lbs best quality Bacon Shoulders in *tierces;*
1,000 bbls Mess Beef;
1,750 bbls Flour;
700,000 lbs best quality Pilot Bread in *hickory strapped boxes,* containing 50 lbs each;
2,500 bushels prime Navy Beans, 62 lbs to the bushel;
100,000 lbs good Rio Coffee;
150,000 lbs good dry Clarified Sugar;
15,000 lbs best quality Star Candles (full weight);
20,000 lbs good dry Palm Soap;
2,500 gallons good Molasses in half bbls.
1,000 gallons good Whisky.

No allowance made for packages, which must be *strong* and *well made* and *plainly* marked with *gross* and *tare* weights and name of contractor.

The above to be delivered, *free of all charges,* at the Commissary store house in Louisville, Ky., before the Wednesday, the 11th of June, 1862, unless specially excepted.

Proposals for each article will be on separate sheets of paper, will be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence," and be accompanied with a copy of its advertisement.

All goods to be received subject to the inspection of such person as the Commissary of Subsistence may designate, and if, upon inspection, any stores shall be rejected, all expenses arising from the inspection of said stores shall be borne by the party presenting them.

No proposal will be entertained which is not accompanied by a declaration set forth in the following words and signed by the party making the proposal:

"I (or we), the undersigned, hereby solemnly attest that no person entertaining disloyal or unfriendly sentiments towards the Government of the United States is or shall be, either directly or indirectly, interested in the stores offered for sale and to the Government of the United States in my (or our) proposal of this date.

"——— Signature.
"——, 1862." Party.

Samples must accompany bids and be deposited at the office of the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause.

Should any party whose proposal to deliver any part of the above is accepted fail to deliver them within the time herein specified, the undersigned will consider it a part of the contract that he shall purchase to any extent necessary to fill it, and any additional expense arising therefrom shall be borne by such party.

H. C. SYMONDS,
m30 d1d Capt. & Com. of Subsistence.
[Democrat copy.]

FISH—FISH—FISH—
150 pkgs new Mackerel, Nop. 1, 2, and 3, in whole and half bbls and kits;
100 boxes No. 1 Herring;
75 ½bbls inspected No. 1 new White Fish;
25 bbls No. 1 gibbed and roe Herring;
5 drums Codfish and Hake;
In store and to arrive; for sale low by
m30 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

CHEESE—
50 boxes choice new Western Reserves;
100 do prime old W. R and B. G. Dairy;
For sale by
m30 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

FITCH'S CELEBRATED SUGAR-CURED HAMS—A supply of these choice Hams always on hand and for sale by
m30 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

HOPS—60 bales prime New York in store and for sale by
m30 TAIT, SON, & CO., 334 Main st.

SUNDRIES—
Maltby's Cove Oysters, 1 and 2 lb cans;
Jacob's sugar-cured Dried Beef;
Sardines; M. R. Raisins; Orranges;
For sale at lowest rates by
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Military Fatigue Suits;
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Also a superior stock of MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, &c.

Full stock just opened at

J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
Corner Fourth and Main sts.,
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$10 REWARD.

On or about the 19th inst., a SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, 10 years old, a little white in the face, having three white feet, blistered in the left hock, and shoes off hind feet. A reward of $10 will be given for his return to

HENRY SMITH,
m29 d6* No. 27 Lafayette st.

BURGLARY.

THE office of the undersigned was entered during the night of Friday, 23d inst., the iron safe blown open and the following, among other property, stolen there from, viz:

1 U. S. Treasury Note, No. 23,308, for $500.
1 do do do, No. 23,309, " 500.
1 do do do, No. 8,095, " 500.
1 do do do, No. 8,096, " 500.
1 do do do, No. 39,071, " 50.
1 do do do, No. 2,375, " 100.
1 do do do, No. 2,376, " 100.
1 do do do, No. 2,377, " 100.
1 do do do, No. 8,952, " 50.
1 do do do, No. 19,294, " 50.
1 do do do, No. 9,271, " 1,000.
1 do do do, No. 2,794, " 1,000.
1 do do do, " c. 8,544, " 500.
1 do do do, No. 21,100, " 100.
1 do do do, No. 21,101, " 100.
1 do do do, No. 21,102, " 100.
1 do do do, No. 17,683, " 50.
1 do do do, No. 17,776, " 50.
1 do do do, No. 17,777, " 50.
1 do do do, No. 17,778, " 50.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the above. C. H. MARSHALL & CO.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1862. 38 Burling Slip.

P. S.—A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the above Notes.
m29 d2 C. H. MARSHALL & CO.

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I am now prepared to fill all orders for

Pilot Bread, Loaf Bread,

Butter, Sugar,

Boston, Soda, and Pic-Nic Crackers,

ENGLISH CRACKNELL, &c.,

In quantities to suit, at the lowest prices.

ALSO—Keep constantly on hand a superior article of

Bolted Meal, Hominy, Grits, Quick Yeast, &c,

EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE,

☞ Orders from Steamboats promptly attended to at all hours of the day and night.

m29 d1m F. A. MOORE.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have claims against the late Prof. E. A. Holyoke will present them, properly authenticated, to the subscriber for thwith, and those indebted to the estate will please call and make payment.

m28 d3* MORRIS & HOGG, 4 5 Main st.

Marshal's Sale.

B. F. Avery & Co. against Howard & Middleton } In Chancery. No. 16,634.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on Monday, June 2, 1862, about the hour of 4 o'clock P. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of three months, at the store of Sherman & Bro., on Main street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, 10 REAPING MACHINES, a lot of extra fine STEEL PLOWS, 2 CAST PLOWS, 2 HARROWS, and one CULTIVATOR.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

W. C. D. WHIPS, M. L. C. C.
JAS. G. BALEE, } Deputies.
THOS. A. MORGAN, }
m28 dtd

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

250 COMMON, MEDIUM, AND FINE DOUBLE SHOT GUNS, a new importation, just received and for sale low for CASH. Also

100 dozen Powder and Pistol Flasks;
100 do Gun Locks, assorted;
A large assortment of Gun Materials;
French G. D., Eley's, Cox's, and Colt's Caps.
m27 d1y A. B. SEMPLE & SONS.

Table and Pocket Cutlery.

2 0 gross Table Cutlery;
1,000 dozen Pocket do;
New and fresh goods, just received and for sale at a small advance on importation cost.
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$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE, having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH.

Warranted for 5 Years.

Rich molding case,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $400 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
may27 d3m 478 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED!

Cord on the Legal and Equitable Rights of Married Women.

A TREATISE ON THE LEGAL AND EQUITABLE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN, as well in respect to their property and persons as to their children with an appendix of the recent AMERICAN STATUTES and the Decisions under them. By

WM. H. CORD, Esq.,

Price $5 50 Of Flemingsburg, Ky.

From the Hon. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the United States.—I take pleasure in saying that, upon examining the work, I think it is among the most valuable contributions to the library of the lawyer and the judge. The whole work is well arranged, and displays much learning and careful research, and is especially valuable on account of the appendix containing the Statutes of the different States on the subject. This makes the book complete for the jurist of every State.

From Judge Grier of the U. S. Supreme Court.—I recognize it as one much needed by the profession at present, as within a few years past the "rights of married women" have been much affected by legislation. By the common law they hardly had any.

From the Hon. J. S. Black, late Attorney-General of the U. S.—I have had time to look with some care into Mr. Cord's book on the Rights of Married Women. Such a work was needed by the profession. It fills a place which ought never to be empty in the library of any lawyer. I think its arrangement is admirable. The learning, skill, and talent it displays are extremely creditable to the author. The best wish I can express for the publishers is that it may be as successful as it deserves.

KAY & BROTHER,

Law Booksellers, Publishers, & Importers,
may13 d2aw3m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WILSON RITTER

WILL accommodate a few boarders, with or without families, for the summer months, in his large House, on the Nashville Railroad, 13 miles from the Mammoth Cave and one mile from Cave City Hotel. He will endeavor to give satisfaction to those who may patronize him. Terms moderate. Apply in person or by letter.
m24 d1p

Office of Assistant Quartermaster,

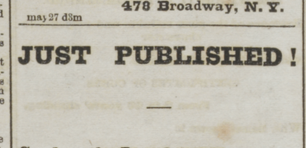
NASHVILLE, TENN., May 20, 1862.

BIDS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, May 31, 1862, from citizens loyal to the United States only, for the Hulls, Machinery, and Saloon Doors of two Steamboats burned by the rebels and now partially sunk in the Cumberland river at Nashville, Tenn.

Bids will be received for the whole or parts of the above.

Government funds only received.

J. D. BINGHAM,
m22 dtd Capt. & A. Q. M.



I HAVE OVER 8,000 PLOWS AND A LARGE stock of POINTS, LANDSIDES, &c., of assorted sizes, for sale. Terms cash.

BENJ. F. AVERY.

Office, as heretofore, in southeast corner of my factory building, Main and Fifteenth streets, up stairs. Entrance on Main street.
m26 d1m&w3m a15 d1&w3m

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DRESS GOODS

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317 Fourth street,

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At Very Low Prices,

ON MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

These Goods were purchased at the LATE GREAT AUCTION SALES of WILDERMINGS & MOUNT, of New York, at HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURING, and for style, quality, and variety CANNOT BE EQUALED IN THE WEST, among which we offer

100 pcs Mozambique Check at 12½ cts;
50 " " " (extra fine) at 30 cts;
50 pcs 8-4 Mozambique (plain) at 25 cts;
500 pcs French Berege, every color, at 20 cts;
200 pcs Crape French Berege, every color, at 25 cts;
10 cases printed Lawns, best brends, at 10 and 22½ cts;

ALSO

Rare and beautiful Embroidered Silk Grenadines, Embroid'd Poplins, Check Poplins, figured and plain Organdies, figured and plain Jaconets, French Chintzes, Ginghams, black and white check Poplinettes, all kinds of Domestic Goods, Irish Linens, Table Damask, and 200 Honeycomb Quilts at $2.

MANTLES AND SACQUES

In Silk, Cloth, and various other new materials, in twenty different styles, at all prices from $1 to $50.

SHAWLS,

For Spring and Summer, in great variety, including some very handsome, Grenadines, Berege, & Crepe de Paris, from $2 to $75.

Lace Points, Honours, and Mantles.

Shawls in great variety from $3 to $4.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.

50 pcs English Brussels Carpeting;
50 pcs American " "
75 pcs Ingrain "
3-4 and 4-4 check and plain Matting;
25 pcs Stair Oil-Cloth, Velvet Rugs, &c.;

With a complete assortment of Window-Shades, &c

S. BARKER & CO.
m26 d5

LIQUID RENNET.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS, COLD CUSTARDS, JUNKET, &c., may be made in a few minutes with our LIQUID RENNET. With sweet milk it yields the most luscious of all desserts for the table; the lightest, healthiest, most grateful diet for children and invalids, besides being always light and easy of digestion, supporting the system with the least possible excitement. It is particularly adapted for the warm weather of summer. Price 25 cents a bottle.

For sale by WILLIAM SHAFER, Druggist (Successor to R. L. Talbot & Co.),
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FANS! FANS! FANS!

Just received a splendid assortment at

C. J. RAIBLE'S

Opposite the U. S. Hotel.
m26

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Partial Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Catarrh, and all diseases and affections of the organs of

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Invites the attention of PRINTERS, STATIONERS, BOOKBINDERS, MANUFACTURERS, and MERCHANTS generally to his extensive stock of

Blank Book Papers, all sizes;
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Blank Books and Staple Stationery;
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☞ Orders promptly filled at as low prices as any Paper House in the West.
m19 deod1w

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MANUFACTURED BY CRANE, BREED, & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.,

May be obtained at the following places of the individuals named:

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Owensboro, Ky.....Geo. N. McKay.
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Paducah, Ky.....Wm. Ritter.
Princeton, Ky.....A. C. Thomson.
Russellville, Ky.....J. H. Lacey.
Shelbyville, Ky.....Nath'l Crosby.
Smithland, Ky.....Jas. Strond.
Springfield, Ky.....Mrs. Maratta.
St. Louis, Mo.....Geo. N. Lynch and Jno. A. Smithers.
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Many others, embracing the principal merchants in nearly all important towns in the West, may also be applied to. The individuals named above, having had the necessary experience, are fully competent to prepare Show Cases and Caskets or to give directions for this purpose.

These Burial Cases are air-tight, will endure for generations, and are invaluable for preservation and transportation. CRANE, BREED, & CO.

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A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

DR. H. JAMES, a retired Physician, discovered, while in the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Debility. The recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using his remedy, will be sent on the receipt of two stamps, to pay expenses. Address

CRADDOCK & CO.,
No. 225 North Second street,
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WE are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

ALFRED JENKS & SON.
my25 d1e6m

AUGUST ELECTION

For Circuit Court Clerk.

JAMES P. CHAMBERS is a candidate for Circuit Court Clerk at the August election. m12 dte*

For Commonwealth's Attorney of 7th Judicial District.

JOSEPH ODELL, Esq., is a candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney for the 7th Judicial District, composed of Jefferson, Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt, and Oldham counties. m10 d&wte

For Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. HENRY PIRTLE as a candidate for Chancellor of the Louisville Chancery Court at the August election. m3 dte

FOR CORONER.

MR. JOHN CAIN, well-known to everybody, is a candidate for Coroner of Jefferson county at the August election. a28 dte

JUDGE OF APPELLATE COURT.

FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT.

JUDGE R. K. WILLIAMS, of Mayfield, Ky., is a candidate for the office of Judge from the Fourth Appellate District. a2 d&wte*

Commonwealth Attorney for S

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 3 A. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—MAY 29.
CORRECTED DAILY BY R. P. WOODRUFF,
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.		Max. Min.		BAROMETER.				Therm'r attached.	
7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk		7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk		7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
63	84	76	84	58	29.578	29.538	29.508	71	80	83

DEW POINT. Psychrometer.

7 o'clock.		2 o'clock.		9 o'clock.		Wind. 7 o'clk.	2 o'clk.	9 o'clk.
Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry	Wet	Dry			
59	63	73	84	72	76	n.e.	s.e.	s.e.

CLOUDS. 7 o'clock.

Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	RAIN. in gauge inches.
7	Cir.-st.	3	s.w.	00

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Police Proceedings—The Consuls at New Orleans—Accident to E. P. Weston, the Pedestrian—Correspondence between Judge Muir and Lieutenant-Colonel Barry on Occasion of the Presentation of a Flag to the Louisville Legion—Correspondence: Our Position Before Corinth: From the Fourth Kentucky Regiment—Correspondence: Rebel Feeling in Marion County: Home Guards Needed to Preserve Union Men from Insult—A Letter to the City Fathers, Board of Education, and Citizens of Louisville Generally—Proceedings of the Board of Common Council—Death of an Editor—Correspondence: Affairs in Owen County: A Secesh Skedaddle: "The Wicked Flee when None Pursue"—A Card from L. P. N. Landrum, a Union Soldier—Dimensions of the National Capitol—Laws of the United States—Evening Despatches: The Victories over the Rebels: Battle of Hanover Court-house: Five Thousand Prisoners Captured, &c., &c.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Please say, when ordering the Journal, whether it is the Daily, Country Daily, Tri-Weekly, or Weekly, wanted, and write the name of the postoffice and State in which you reside plain, to avoid mistakes.

RETURNING TO THE FOLD.—The statement has been made to us upon authority which is undoubted, that, on Saturday last an entire regiment of rebel Alabama troops at Corinth, put down their arms and surrendered themselves to General Halleck, expressing their desire to become loyal citizens of the United States. We infer that the regiment is composed of citizens of North Alabama, as we have known from the beginning that their hearts were never in the rebellion.

CAPT. THOS G. MORRISON.—This gallant and meritorious officer, who as commander of Company A Twelfth Indiana volunteers has just completed an eventful campaign in Virginia, is now in our city, his company having been regularly and honorably mustered out of the service. Captain Morrison tendered his company full to Gov. Morton in a very few days after the bombardment of Sumpter, about the first of any Captain in the State, though circumstances threw him into those regiments retained by the State; but immediately after the battle of Bull Run the regiment was sent to the Potomac, near Harper's Ferry, where all the fall and through a very inclement winter they did efficient and most valuable service in guarding that portion of our lines. This spring they entered Virginia when our army advanced, and performed a very active part in the expulsion of the rebels from Winchester, though, having been changed to another portion of the army, they had the misfortune not to be at hand when Jackson made his attempt to retake Winchester, in which he was so gallantly repulsed. There were no better disciplined men than Captain Morrison's, and as skirmishers their performances at Winchester amply attested that they had but few superiors. As an evidence of the good effects of Captain M.'s care of his men, we may mention that he lost, during the year, but one man from disease. Captain M.'s personal experiences with the rebels were interesting. He took many of the gentlemen prisoner; and caused them to vacate hastily some of their coverts for annoying our troops. He has also partaken of the hospitality of some of the rebel ladies, and though a "*Yessian*" they had no cause to regret their courtesy. The Captain, though he recruited his company in New Albany, has many friends here who will be pleased to hear of his return in good health after a year of most arduous service in the cause of his country. We hope Captain Morrison will soon again be placed in a position where his valuable services can be felt by the Government. He brings with him the highest testimonials from his late superiors in command. We are satisfied that the volunteer service does not contain a truer patriot or a more accomplished and effective officer.

PRISONERS SHOT.—Mr. A. Hunt, whose arrest was mentioned a few days since in this paper, was shot last evening by one of the sentinels on duty at the military prison. Mr. Hunt presented himself at one of the windows of the prison, contrary to the rules. While at the window he undertook to amuse himself in that innocent pastime, waving a secession flag. This was done to show his defiance of the nation, the Commonwealth, and the loyal sentiment of this city, and the design was to provoke the guard by this exhibition of treason. The sentinel on duty, Mr. Wm. Kagle, in obedience to the orders of his superior officer, ordered Mr. Hunt to go away from the window; the rebel refused, and commenced the most vulgar and filthy abuse. The sentinel again ordered him to leave the window, and told him that he would make him leave it, and the rebel again replied abusively and insultingly. The sentinel then told him that if he did not leave he would shoot him, and the rebel replied, with oaths, that the sentinel was a d—d abolitionist, who could not be induced to shoot anything. The sentinel, then, upon finding that the rebel was determined to defy all authority, fired, inflicting a wound of which Mr. Hunt died very soon, and another prisoner, R. M. Clayton, who was near the offender, received the ball, which passed through Hunt's lungs, in his leg. Hunt, it will be remembered, was arrested in this city on Saturday last, claiming at the time of his arrest to have been a captain in the rebel service, and stating subsequently that he was a teamster. Clayton, whose wound is a very serious one, was arrested at Cave City yesterday by Lieut. Ross, of the Fourth Cavalry, and arrived at the city but a short time before the shooting was done. The case will undergo judicial investigation this morning.

We hope that some good uses will be made of this lesson. There are residents of this city who aid, incite, and encourage these rebel prisoners in traitorous practices and insults. These resident rebels may well take warning from this unfortunate affair. There is no law in Kentucky that permits them any more to be rebels than murderers, house-burners, or thieves. Some of these people are much to blame for the death of Hunt, and they should meditate upon the part they have played preliminary to this occurrence.

THE POLICE BILL.—The two boards of General Council were in session last evening mainly for the consideration of the mode of electing the city police. Various plans were proposed, and the ordinance reported by Mr. Baxter, providing that the Mayor should appoint a Chief and Clerk of Police, and that the General Council should elect the watchmen, was passed by the Common Council. Pending the discussion of the ordinance in the Board of Aldermen that body adjourned. The General Council agreed upon a resolution to meet on Thursday evening next.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—A young married woman, a resident of New Albany, we believe, committed suicide about four o'clock yesterday afternoon by throwing herself into the river from the New Albany ferry-boat. She had gone aboard the boat at New Albany, and was returning without disembarking at Portland, and jumped overboard about midway between the two shores. Her husband is said to be a minister of the gospel, but we did not learn his name.

THE FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY REGIMENT.—The Rev. J. J. Talbott, Chaplain of the Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, Col. Peps, is in the city at present. The regiment is at Huntsville, Ala., and both officers and men are in excellent health. It had been reported that Quartermaster John W. Clark, of this city, had fallen into the hands of the rebels as a prisoner. Such is not the fact, however. Mr. Clark is acting Quartermaster of the brigade, and Mr. Wm. L. Tilden is acting Quartermaster of the Fifteenth regiment.

THEATRE—*Benefit of Miss Kate Fisher.*—We hope to see a fine audience this evening to render a deserved compliment to this pains-taking and industrious young lady, who for the past week has exerted herself to the utmost to please the public. She appears on the occasion of her benefit as "Captain Charlotte," in the comic drama of that title, and in the various characters of the favorite military drama of "The French Spy"—a very excellent bill.

☞Adjutant General Oliver D. Green and Quartermaster Wm. F. Harris are in the city, having been granted short leave on account of illness.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

As we stated yesterday, the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Kentucky assembled on Wednesday morning, with divine service, in Cavalry Church in this city, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith presiding. The services were read by the Rev. Messrs. C. H. Page and Cowgill, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. D. H. Deacon, senior presbyters of the Diocese.

The attendance of the clergy and of the lay deputies of the churches is full, this being an important session, as being held next before the meeting of the general convention of the whole church.

The Rev. J. A. Merrick, who has for years assisted as Secretary, having declined renomination, the Rev. Mr. Large, of this city, was chosen, and J. M. Robinson, Esq., appointed Treasurer.

The following standing committees were appointed by the Bishop:

On Accounts—Rev. Mr. Currie, Mr. William Cornwall, and Mr. H. Bassett.

On New Parishes.—Rev. Mr. Whittle, Mr. Theodore Brown, and Col. Magruder.

On Assessment of Parishes.—Rev. Mr. Norton, Mr. J. M. Robinson, and Dr. Hopson.

On Canons—Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Judge Bullock, and Judge Churchill.

On Unfinished Business.—Rev. Mr. Merrick, Mr. Richard A. Robinson, and Dr. Cowan.

The convention then adjourned until yesterday, giving way to an interesting meeting of the Missionary Convocation. The Rev. Mr. Bushnell read the annual report, replete with interesting details. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Blackaller, of Ohio, who gave a narrative of his missionary labors at Catlettsburg and its vicinity.

From the report of the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Central Missionary Convocation of the diocese, we learned that the sum of $12,000 had been expended by the Convocation during the past five years in the construction of churches, and that $4,600 had been doevted to the payment of missionaries. The report shows, also, that the sum of $21,000 had been received by the Convocation in the meantime, which sum was realized as a result of the expenditure noted above.

The following are the officers elect of the Central Convocation for the current year: Bishop Smith, Ex-Officio President; T. S. Kennedy, Esq., Treasurer, and the Rev. F. A. Bushnell, Secretary.

The convention was opened yesterday morning with divine service, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Jeffries and the Rev. Dr. Page. Waiving the usual sermon, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith made his annual address, which is as follows:

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The condition of the Church, and its relations to the state of the world around, have differed very considerably in different ages and countries. Its progress in the early ages does not seem to have been materially impeded by the convulsions of society or the devastations of war. For a certain period, indeed, it appears to have been regarded as an ark of refuge; and multitudes who could find safety and consolation no where else, sought and found them near the altar of their God; and the more grievous the calamities which opposed them the more they felt the need of the consolations of religion. It ought always to be so, and in not a few instances, during the past year, in some of our parishes I hope it has been the case with us. As a general thing, however, the pressure of public calamity has been precisely of that nature and degree which completely preoccupies the public mind, and so deeply, yet after all superficially, agitates the passions of men as to leave no place for religious considerations. And the obstructions presented to the ordinary channels of trade and business have completely paralyzed all educational and missionary operations. So that, in a way of work and progress, during the past year, there is almost literally nothing to report; and, admonished by many prudential considerations to omit all outside questions, a very short address will suffice to state all the official acts of the Bishop.

The ordinations held during the past year have been J. Ed. Jackson, Deacon, Grace Church, Paducah, May 26 h, 1861; J. J. Talbott, Deacon, Calvary Church, Louisville, June 7th, 1861; I. F. Roberts, Deacon, Chapel of Shelby College, Shelbyville, June 9th, 1861; and Samuel Ringgold, Priest, Grace Church, Louisville, June 16th, 1862. There have been dismissed from the Diocese Rev. Gen. Everhart, to North Carolina; Rev. H. M. Frost and R. Lewis, to Vermont; Rev. J. H. Haven, to Western New York; Rev. J. H. Morrison, D. D, and the Rev. J. C. Tennent, both to Virginia. There have left the Diocese, though not yet dismissed, Rev. J. T. Pickett, to Mississippi, and the Rev. J. E. Purdy, to Indiana. Meantime only two have been received by letters dismissory, Rev. J. S. Shipman, from ——, and Rev. L. Wells, from Pennsylvania.

The number of confirmations have been considerably less than usual, 187 on twenty-five different occasions, besides one confirmed by the assistant bishops of Ohio, at Catlettsburg, viz: Shelbyville, May 5, 1862, 3; Bowling Green, May 12, 1861, 6; Hopkinsville, May 19, 3; Princeton, May 23, 3; Eddyville, May 23, 3; Paducah, May 26, 6; Henderson, June 2, 23; Calvary Church, Louisville, December 8, 21; Christ Church, Louisville, 13; St. Paul's, Louisville, January 5, 1862, 14; ditto, February 16, 8; Church of Ascension, Frankfort, April 13, 29; Christ Church, Lexington, April 15, 3; St. Paul's, Louisville, April 18, 7; Calvary Church, Louisville, April 18, 8; St. John's, Louisville, April 20, 4; Grace Church, Louisville, April 20, 11; Christ Church, Louisville, April 20, 7; St. Andrew's, Louisville, April 22, 4; Princeton, May 11, 1; Hopkinsville, May 11, 3; Bowling Green, May 14, 3; Henderson, May 18, 2; Owensboro, May 25, 2. To the number of candidates for Holy Orders the names have been added of Henry H. De Garmo, July 30, 1861; Francis Moore, July 30, 1861; and Wm. Tibbetts, March 6, 1862.

That peace may speedily be restored to our deeply afflicted country, and with it that prosperity and quietness of mind which are the surest precursors of a period of unexampled prosperity to the Church, let our united prayers, dear brethren, be presented to the Father of Mercies, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and, above all, that the gentle, and yet life-giving influences of the Holy Spirit, may be diffused through our own hearts and the hearts of all those committed to our charge, now, and evermore!

The convention proceeded to the election of committees:

Standing Committee of Diocese.—Rev. James Craik, Rev. F. M. Whittle, Rev. F. H. Bushnell, Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, and Wm. Cornwall.

On New Parishes.—Rev. Mr. Whittle, Mr. Theodore Brown, and Col. Magruder.

On Assessment of Parishes.—Rev. Mr. Norton, Mr. J. M. Robinson, and Dr. Hopson.

On Canons—Rev. Mr. Bushnell, Judge Bullock, and Judge Churchill.

On Unfinished Business.—Rev. Mr. Merrick, Mr. Richard A. Robinson, and Dr. Cowan.

The convention then adjourned until yesterday, giving way to an interesting meeting of the Missionary Convocation. The Rev. Mr. Bushnell read the annual report, replete with interesting details. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Blackaller, of Ohio, who gave a narrative of his missionary labors at Catlettsburg and its vicinity.

From the report of the Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of the Central Missionary Convocation of the diocese, we learned that the sum of $12,000 had been expended by the Convocation during the past five years in the construction of churches, and that $4,600 had been doevted to the payment of missionaries. The report shows, also, that the sum of $21,000 had been received by the Convocation in the meantime, which sum was realized as a result of the expenditure noted above.

The following are the officers elect of the Central Convocation for the current year: Bishop Smith, Ex-Officio President; T. S. Kennedy, Esq,

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Mr. James T. Sherman, former editor of the New Jersey State Gazette, and well known as a politician and citizen, died on Wednesday last.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

AFFAIRS IN OWEN—A SECESH SKEDADDLE—"THE WICKED FLEE WHEN NONE PURSUE."

OWEN CO., KY., May 25th, 1862.

Since I wrote to you last we have had a stirring time in Owen. Circuit Court came off, and Judge Nutall delivered himself of a speech in which he advised the people not to pay their Federal taxes, and told them how he would evade the payment of them, and he also remarked in the same speech, in comparing the strength of the two parties in the district, that he hoped there would soon be no Union men. Indeed, his whole speech breathed a spirit of hatred and disloyalty to the Government. He told the secesh that he could, or would, say a good deal more, but he did not fancy Camp Chase; when they shouted to him, "Go on, we will stand by you, say what you please," &c. Pres. Sparks and E. H. Smith, of Williamstown, Grant county, were present, besides some other Union men, and heard the speech. Well, to show you how the secesh here stood by the Judge, I will relate a little circumstance which took place on last Monday, it being county court day. On the Saturday previous, five of the leaders about Owenton had been arrested by Uncle Sam's authority, and taken to your city, and the troops that made the arrest remained at Ghent, on the Ohio river, Sunday and Sunday night, and all thought they were gone, and on Monday a convention was to meet to select delegates to a convention to nominate a candidate for Circuit Court Judge, and Elijah and his pipe were on hand to attend to his interests, as he was a candidate, and a good many of the rampant fighting secesh, as they were thought to be, were in town, and some of them had their guns, and were loud in their abuse of the troops who had been in on Saturday and made the arrests, and declared that they never would surrender or run from the d—d Lincolnites, but would fight to the death. When lo and behold! about ten o'clock the same troop of Federal horsemen rode into the town before they were seen, and such running and hiding was never before witnessed in this county. The men who were armed and most noisy, run and left their guns. Senator Grover jumped out of a back window of the court-house, eight or ten feet high, and ran home, five miles, through the woods and farms, and left his horse. Representative Burns, in following him out of the window, hurt himself, but succeeded in mounting the first horse he came to in the back streets, and made his escape also. The Judge was on the street when he saw the first soldiers, and slipped back through a stable, and from thence he got into a garret room, where he was pretty well hid; but thinking he was not very safe, he sent for Mr. Berryman and Thos. Ritchie, the two leading Union men, to see if they could or would do something for his relief, for he, as well as all the rest of the guilty set, thought the soldiers were after them, when in fact they had not even made inquiry for any of them. The court-house was deserted, convention forgotten, and the Judge slipped out and mounted his horse and made tracks for Henry county. Wm. Pryor stood his ground and acted like a man who did not feel guilty. He is also an aspirant for the judgeship.

This is no fancy sketch but the plain truth. The troops have again left, and I believe failed in arresting one man that they wanted, but he is not a very violent secessionist, and cannot and will not injure the Government half as much as some other influential agitators here; in fact, the most bitter and influential enemies to the Government are here yet in the county, and have so far not been disturbed. They are the old political leaders to whom the people go for news and who have been regarded as oracles in matters political. These men have always long stories to tell of Southern victories and of Federal encroachments on the rights of the people and want to see the leading Union men in Kentucky hung, and thus keep up continual agitation and dissatisfaction among the people, the mass of whom would be quiet and would finally see where their true interests were if it were not for these leaders.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

LOUISVILLE, May 23d, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: In your issue of October 15th, 1861, you were kind enough to publish an account of a skirmish in which I was reported slightly wounded. At the head of our small column, while trying to form the men in line of battle, I was struck with eight balls, five of them doing terrible execution, breaking my thigh bone in three places. One Minnie ball passed through Hardee's Tactics, which was in my pocket, then through my left thigh, crushing the bone, and came within a half inch of going through my right leg. One Minnie struck my shoulder, rendering my right arm almost useless. Three balls, thanks to a kind Providence, lodged in the breast of my over-coat. The skirmish only lasted a few minutes. The rebels numbered fully one hundred; we had twenty-two men. In the almost inky darkness they could not tell our number, and as soon as they delivered their fire, retreated, receiving ours as they ran. One of our men was killed and five wounded. Our men left near the same time the rebels did, leaving me on the field perfectly helpless. In the course of two hours the rebels came back, and hearing me hollowing at the horses, which were about to run over me, approached, asking me not to shoot. Notwithstanding my utter helplessness, one of them put his pistol against my forehead and said, "you d—d son of a b—h, if you move I will blow your brains out," at the same time taking my revolver and Enfield, which I had shot. I did not mind that. They then dragged me into Ci. Hutchinson's house, robbed me me of my watch, hat, and tooth-brush. One of these fellows was an old acquaintance of mine, John Spurrier, now a wounded prisoner here. My wounds were dressed by Drs. Newberry and Edwards. On the 12th I was carried to the Rev. Eli Crain's, a Southern rights man's house. On Sunday morning a Tennessee Surgeon took my pocket-knife and cut the minnie ball out of my right leg. As he went out he remarked that he had rather cut my d—d head off than what he had done. Miss Jennie Crain, a cousin of the preacher and a good Union lady, volunteered to wait on me. She anticipated all my wants. From this time the Surgeons entirely neglected me. For twenty days my leg was not undressed. The Surgeon of course had the largest wound; the corresp ion was confined inside the bandage. At that time my nurse said she could thrust her whole hand in my wound. Owing to the contraction of nucles and leaders, the splints (which were made out of a cigar box) had ploughed full an inch and a half in my flesh; with eight wounds, and broken bones, this was almost beyond human endurance, especially when there were the groans of neighborhood, Drs. Donan and Edwards. After begging and pleading, Dr. Edwards took what I in my delirium had not torn off. He never came to see me afterwards, but said he had rather kill than cure me. For some time I came near mortifying, yet none of the Doctors could be induced to call on me, although Mr. Crain exerted his influence.

Dr. Purcell, of Glasgow, being one of my distressed condition, volunteered to call, even through the lines of the enemy. He could not come often, but did all he could to alleviate my sufferings. Owing to Union men not visiting the house, Miss Crain had me carried to her house, where all my wants were anticipated by this noble, heroic young lady and family. She prescribed and administered for five long months. No one but her, aided by her brothers and sisters, dressed my wounds or bandaged my broken limb. When the fever would cause me to be delirious, she was always at my couch, bathing my burning brow, and when there was no one else to go she would ride horseback to the camp at Woodsonville, a distance of twelve miles, for medicine, my letters, and papers, through a country infested with a brutal and unrelenting band of traitors. As Mr. Nathaniel Crain's house all was done that would in the least contribute to render me comfortable, and although a perfect stranger, if I was to die I would at least have the sympathies of the ministering friends who would regret my untimely end, and who felt as deep an interest as my poor father, brothers, and sisters.

Despite the threats made by traitors, this noble family could not be intimidated in their mission of kindness to a perfect stranger. They sent word that they intended to let me suffer all my wounds would make me; that they intended to put an end to me, and punish Mr. Crain and family for taking care of me.

The patriotic devotion of Miss Crain is worthy of all praise, and should receive more than a passing notice, that the patriotic ladies of Kentucky might follow the example set by her towards the brave who are willing to sacrifice even life for their country. My case was a peculiar one; for five months I could not be turned over or change my position in bed; the bones were through, and my wounds making me endure far more than I thought man capable of; but through the intervention of Providence, and the kind treatment of my nurse, I am so far restored as to be able to visit my old home, although from malpractice I am a cripple for life, and have to use crutches.

In company with Miss Crain, I reached the city on Tuesday evening.

I am in hopes that from these incongruous lines you will be able to cull sufficient truth to do ample justice to Miss Jennie Crain and family. I feel that it is due them, especially as the secesh are trying to make it appear disgraceful for a young lady to wait on a Union soldier. Some of her own relatives have engaged in this, to their shame. My character is unimpeachable, as the bearer of this will testify.

I was a volunteer on that occasion, but was sworn in by Gen. Ward himself for three years or during the war. "Capt. Larry, take the lead and prove yourself a man," were the last official words spoken to me. I have never received ought from my Government, because I fell in the first onset with the enemy. Must I be neglected? I am young, a long life is before me, and I hope my heretofore liberal Government will not be so ungenerous as to cloud my future by wanton neglect to one who did but little in her defence, but one who was willing to sacrifice even life itself in defence of her integrity.

L. P. N. LANDRUM.

The Creso of the "Bermuda."—When the steamship Bermuda was captured while attempting to run the blockade, her crew were sent to Key West. From there the men were transferred to Boston, and arrived in this city last night, about eleven o'clock, in charge of the United States Marshal of Massachusetts and his deputies. They are retained as witnesses in the case of the vessel, which is now lying at Queen street wharf, and were handed over to the custody of Marshal Millward, of this district.—*Phila. Press 26th.*

DIMENSIONS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—The dimensions of the capitol at Washington are thus officially stated: Whole length of building, 751 feet 4 inches; length of wings, including steps, 324 feet; width of wings, 142 feet 8 inches; width of old capitol, 352 feet 4 inches; height of dome above the basement floor, 264 feet; ground actually covered, 153,112 square feet, or more than three and a half acres.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 64.]

AN ACT to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, and who has never borne arms against the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, shall, from and after the first of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, be entitled to enter one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated public lands, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may, at the time the application is made, be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and twenty-five cents, or less, per acre; or eighty acres or less of such unappropriated lands, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, to be located in a body, in conformity to the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed: *Provided*, That any person owning and residing on land may, under the provisions of this act, enter other land lying contiguous to his or her said land, which shall not, with the land so already owned and occupied, exceed in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register or receiver that he or she is the head of a family, or is twenty-one or more years of age, or shall have performed service in the army or navy of the United States, and that he has never borne arms against the Government of the United States or given aid and comfort to its enemies, and that such application is made for his or her exclusive use and benefit, and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not either directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and upon filing the said affidavit with the register or receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified: *Provided, however*, That no certificate shall be given or patent issued therefor until the expiration of five years from the date of such entry; and if, at the expiration of such time, or at any time within two years thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow; or in case of her death, his heirs or devisee; or in case of a widow making such entry, her heirs or devisee, in case of her death—shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they have resided upon or cultivated the same for the term of five years immediately succeeding the time of filing the affidavit aforesaid, and shall make affidavit that no part of said land has been alienated, and that he has borne true allegiance to the Government of the United States; then, in such case, he, she, or they, if at that time a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to a patent, as in other cases provided for by law: *And provided, further*, That in case of the death of both father and mother, leaving an infant child, or children, under twenty-one years of age, the right and fee shall enure to the benefit of said infant child or children; and the executor, administrator, or guardian may, at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent, and in accordance with the laws of the State in which such children for the time being have their domicil, sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States, on payment of the office fees and sum of money herein specified.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no lands acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time after the filing of the affidavit, as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years aforesaid, it shall be proven, after due notice to the settler, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the person having filed such affidavit shall have actually changed his or her residence, or abandoned the said land for more than six months at any time, then and in that event the land so entered shall revert to the Government.

Sec. 6 *And be it further enacted*, That no individual shall be permitted to acquire title to more than one quarter section under the provisions of this act; and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry it into effect; and that the several registers and receivers of the several land offices shall be entitled to receive the same compensation for any lands entered under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money, one half to be paid by the person making the application at the time of so doing, and the other half on the issuing of the certificate by the person to whom it may be issued; but this shall not be construed to enlarge the maximum of compensation now prescribed by law for any register or receiver: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to impair or interfere in any manner whatever with existing pre-emption rights: *And provided further*, That all persons who may have filed their applications for pre-emption right prior to the passage of this act shall be entitled to all privileges of this act: *Provided further*, That no person who has served, or may hereafter serve, for a period of not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States, either regular or volunteer, under the laws thereof, during the existence of an actual war, domestic or foreign, shall be deprived of the benefits of this act on account of not having attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and for other purposes," approved the third of March, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits, required or authorized by this act.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any person who has availed him or herself of the benefits of the first section of this act from paying the minimum price, or the price to which the same may have graduated, for the quantity of land so entered at any time before the expiration of the five years, and obtaining a patent therefor from the Government, as in other cases provided by law, on making proof of settlement and cultivation as provided by existing laws granting preemption rights.

Approved, May 20, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 65.]

AN ACT making appropriations to reimburse the contingent fund of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including compensation of additional clerks who may be employed according to the exigencies of the public service, and for temporary clerks, for the current fiscal year and for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to provide for the employment of additional clerks in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes hereafter expressed, viz:

To reimburse the contingent fund of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for additional clerks authorized by the act of July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and for temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, fifty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For temporary clerks in the Treasury Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one hundred and three thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in his discretion to classify the temporary clerks so authorized according to the character of their services, or assign to such of them as he shall see fit any compensation not exceeding that of clerks of the first class.

For the necessary furniture, stationery, and labor consequent upon the increased clerical force, seven thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, there shall be employed in the office of the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis a chief clerk and teller with an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, and one assistant clerk with an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars; and the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the salaries of said chief clerk and assistant clerk for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-three: *Provided*, That the clerks hereby authorized are to be in the place of all other clerical force now authorized by law for said office.

Approved, May 20, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—From various sources we learn that trouble with the guerillas is apprehended in the counties bordering the road between Rolla and Springfield. Rebel sympathizers and returned members of the disbanded Missouri State Guard are gathering at several points, and the mysterious character of their movements leads to the belief that guerilla bands are forming, whose strength will be quite formidable unless they are forthwith destroyed by an adequate force of Union Cavalry. We understand that several merchants of this city, who have large business interests in the vicinity of Rolla, Waynesville, Linn Creek, and Lebanon, are taking measures for the safety of their property against the incursions of rebel bands.

The recent seizure of government trains and the loss to the Government of property worth nearly $50,000, should persuade the proper authorities that reinforcements are immediately demanded in that section.—*St. Louis Dem., 27th.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Evening Dispatches.

Two Victories Over the Rebels!

The Traitors Shelled from Colesgate Island!

Battle of Hanover Courthouse!

Rebel Loss One Thousand!

Five Thousand Prisoners Captured!

General Butler Suppresses Rebel Newspapers!

Later from the Gulf Department!

[From the Petersburg Express, May 22.]

Augusta, May 21.—The Charleston papers of this morning state that four Federal vessels shelled Colesgate and Keawah islands yesterday morning. The Confederates retired after burning their quarters, &c. Colesgate island is 12 or 15 miles from Charleston.

[Herald's Despatch.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.

The Overland Mail Company will resume the transportation of letters in fifteen days. Papers and documents will go via Panama under an arrangement of the company with Vanderbilt, who is to receive $150,000 a year for the services.

[Times's Correspondence.]

NEW BRIDGE, CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, VA., Monday Evening, May 26.

Within the past three days, the disposition of the whole rebel army before Richmond seems to have been changed. Instead of the rebels retreating with all their supplies and camp equipage toward the city, they are coming from it in large numbers, and are evidently determined to make a stand between it and the Chickahominy river. It was ascertained beyond a doubt that, two days ago, but a small force of the enemy, say 6,000 men, occupied the ground between us and Richmond. It was then supposed that our march into the city would be easy and rapid, and that an opportunity would soon be given to the Union citizens of that place to demonstrate their delight at being liberated from the secession yoke, but now the aspect is completely changed, and numerous indications form the belief that our onward progress to Richmond is to be hotly disputed by the larger part of the rebel army.

Every hour troops are pouring out of Richmond and disposing themselves along the line of the Chickahominy, being at some points one and a half miles from it.

A deserter just arrived from a Georgia regiment states that between Richmond and Mechanicsville, and about one and a half miles from the latter place, three Georgia regiments have encamped since morning. He says that Beauregard arrived in Richmond last Thursday, and that a most vigorous attempt will be made to save the city.

Last night our gunboats on James river threw a few shells into the rebel batteries, but with what effect we did not learn. Yesterday we had cars running from West Point to the Chickahominy river. This new facility for getting supplies, guns, and ammunition to the city can be readily appreciated.

A deserter, who comes in this morning, reports the main body of the Confederate army on the north side of the railroad, the brigade of troops to which he belonged doing picket duty on this side. The rebels claim 150,000 men, but 80,000, he asserts, will cover their entire force. Much dissatisfaction exists among them on account of the conscription act, and many would be glad to lay down their arms did not pride forbid. The leaders are determined to make a stand, having chosen a position near Richmond for this purpose.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The steamer Matanzas brings New Orleans mails and papers to the 18th.

A communication from Jacob Barker argues against the destruction of cotton, and also says, if our brave soldiers do not win a satisfactory peace, we must fall back on the ballot box, and suggests an amendment of the Constitution so as to allow the people to vote directly for President.

An order from the Provost Marshal, says all coffee-houses, bar-rooms, saloons, gaming and billiard saloons must procure licenses immediately under penalty of confiscation.

Gen. Butler ordered the circulation of Confederate notes and bills to cease on the 27th. All sales or transfers of property on and after that day in consideration of such notes or bills will be void, and the property be confiscated to the United States, one fourth to go to the informer.

Another order was issued to suppress the Bee for an article in favor of common burning.

The office of the Delta was taken possession of for an article discussing the cotton question, in violation of Butler's proclamation of the 10th. Its business will be conducted by the United States authorities.

The Adams Express office was opened.

Thos. U. Lester is announced as a Union candidate for Recorder in the 4th District. Victor Wiltz is announced as a candidate for Mayor, irrespective of party.

Six persons are sentenced to be shot for violation of parole given at Fort Jackson, in organizing a military company for service in the rebel army.

The prize steamer Fox had arrived from Havana, also the prize steamer Gov. Morton from Sabine.

John M. G. Parker, formerly of Ship Island, is at New Orleans.

Some cotton had arrived from Plaquemine, and a quantity of provisions from the interior.

Newspaper News by the Mantanzas.—General Butler forbids the observance of Jeff Davis's day of fasting and prayer. He had also issued the order about women, previously, as reported via Cerinth. The Crescent is suppressed. Strict health regulations are established at quarantine.

A municipal regulation of the city of New Orleans punishes with imprisonment in the calaboose all women of the town found in the streets after night fall, or who may converse from the windows of their houses with persons outside. This is doubtless the punishment accorded to women who may insult our soldiers under the recent proclamation of Gen. Butler.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 28.

The steamer Massachusetts, which left Monday morning for City Point with a flag of truce, returned early this morning. The boat took up Col. Corcoran, of Ky., who was expected to be exchanged for Col. Corcoran, and also Capt. Robertson, of Va., Lieut. Whittaker, a private, a lady, and Mr. Lowe, of Ky. The boat arrived at City Point on Monday evening. The next morning Gen. Wool's communication was delivered and on Tuesday an answer was received from Gen. Huger.

Colonel Corcoran and the other prisoners not having been delivered up, Col. Hanson and the other officers were brought back. Colonel Hanson is very severe upon Gen. Huger for his failure to fulfill his promises.

Our gunboat fleet still remains fifteen or twenty miles below City Point. Nothing has recently been done beyond a reconnoissance a short distance up the Appomattox. A squad of cavalry was seen on the creek, but a few shells scattered them.

No troops or citizens are left at City Point.

A steamer arrived from Hatteras this morning. No news of interest. There is no truth in the report of Gen. Burnside's occupation of Raleigh. The Union prisoners at Salisbury are on their way to New York, having been released and delivered to Gen. Burnside at Washington, N. C.

The Norfolk Day Book, which was suspended yesterday morning, reappeared in the afternoon. The restrictions have been removed.

In consequence of the frequent violation of the order prohibiting trade with Norfolk and Portsmouth, a new and more stringent order was today issued, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VA., May 28.

No goods of any kind will hereafter be transported by express companies to Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport except by permission of the commanding General, and then only after invoices of the articles have been furnished with the names of those to whom they belong and to whom they are to be delivered.

Hereafter no vessels not employed by the army or the navy will be permitted to go to Norfolk, Portsmouth, Gosport or any other place on either side of the roads not occupied by the troops of the United States except by express authority of the commanding General. Any violation of this order will subject the vessels and property to seizure and confiscation, and the persons who may be the cause, directly or indirectly, will be severely punished, by command of

MAJ. GEN. WOOL.

Quite a disturbance took place in Norfolk last night. It is said to have been occasioned by a negro shooting a corporal named John Burke, Company C, 99th New York regiment. The disturbance became general, and the greater part of the company was engaged. Three negroes were killed, and two or three wounded. Six of the ringleaders were sent to the Rip Raps to-day. All is quiet now.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Several letters have been received at Havana from New Orleans, from rebel sources, pretending to give accounts of the defeat of Halleck, and that Butler had robbed the Dutch Consulate of $800,000, deposited there by an agent of the bankers Hope & Co., and that all the Consuls made a unanimous protest against it; that Farragut and Porter are afraid to land at New Orleans on account of the mob, all of which, and other foolish statements, were eagerly printed by the Diaro Marino, which refused to correct the statements, although proved to be false.

The last direct accounts, of May 3d, place the French forces twelve miles from Puebla, with 15,000 Mexicans ready to give them battle. Several vessels have sailed from Hanover for New Orleans, and more are advertised, including three Spanish steamers. Two rebel schooners with cotton have arrived. The British steamer Edward Hawkins arrived with a cargo of cotton from Matamoras, and sailed for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, May 28.

A special despatch to the New York World, dated Nashville, May 27, says Generals Mitchell and Negley arrived here to-night. They report everything quiet at Huntsville, Ala., and the Union feeling increasing. Jere Clemens and Judge McLean and family are among the prominent Unionists.

General Mitchell speaks of his position as permanent.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.

The Cairo correspondent of the Republican says that troubles are breaking out in Western Tennessee. A considerable force of rebels is said to be at Trenton, ready to march on Union City and Hickman. Union men from Weakly and Obion counties were flocking to Hickman for protection. Four or five hundred rebel cavalry are stationed near the mouth of Obion river, awaiting the draining of the swamps in that region, to plant batteries to prevent the passage of our transports on the Mississippi. A paroled prisoner from New Orleans says that Gen. Lovell's forces are still at Camp Moore, Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Recently, John Dean, Esq., presented to the circuit court the petition of Dan'l Breed for a writ of habeas corpus to Marshal Laman, for the discharge of a colored man, claimed by a citizen of Maryland as his slave, on the ground that said alleged fugitive is illegally detained, and the restraint and imprisonment are not authorized by the fugitive slave law of 1850; in other words, that the law does not apply to the District of Columbia. Mr. Dean to-day continued his argument to show that the writ could not be refused.

The court had previously instructed that they would not grant the prayer, and to-day said an appeal could be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States on the refusal just as well as upon the writ. Further argument will be heard to-morrow.

The fugitive slave law continues to be enforced. During this month about fifty slaves have been returned to their claimants.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 28.

Gov. Sprague was to day elected U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Senator Simmons expires. He received 92 votes out of 103. There was no regular nomination in opposition.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Gen. McClellan telegraphs the Secretary of War that the battle at Hanover C. H. resulted in the complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 5,000 prisoners. The loss of the enemy is put down at 1,000. Our men buried 100 of their dead. Our loss is 375 in killed, wounded, and missing, of which 53 were killed. The forces opposed to us were principally North Carolinians and Georgians. Prisoners from North Carolina say they are very tired of the war, and that their defeat will have a very demoralizing effect on the rebel army.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Information from Gen. Halleck's command, dated yesterday, indicates that no engagement had taken place.

No further particulars of Gen. Banks's affair have been received.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

Eugene Van Ness, Paymaster U. S. A., died lately in this city. He had been in the army 23 years.

XXXVIITH CONGRESS — FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was rejected by 27 majority.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment taxing persons claiming service or labor for life of any such person the sum of 10 dollars each. After a discussion he modified it, making it read $5 each for all persons held by corporations, societies, or persons, but said persons not to be sold to pay said tax; not to apply to parents.

Mr. Sherman offered a substitute for Mr. Sumner's amendment to tax cotton 1 cent per pound; rejected, 15 to 22.

Mr. Hickman offered an amendment that the tax is not to be collected in the State where the gradual emancipation system is in force. Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 29.

Mr. Willey called up the memorial of the Legislature of Virginia with reference to the division of that State, and requesting the Senators and representatives to use their influence to secure the admission of the new State of Western Virginia.

He referred to the manner in which the allegiance of the State was transferred to the rebellion.

HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from C. W. Walton, stating that he is about to accept and enter upon the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in Maine, and resigning his seat as a member of the House.

Sale of Real Estate Under Trust Deed.

WHEREAS, the Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of Mound City, Pulaski county, Illinois, on the first day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, executed their certain Deed of Trust, of that date, to the undersigned, which said Deed of Trust was duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Pulaski county, State of Illinois, on the third day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, in Record Book "J," commencing on page 398, to secure the payment of one hundred and fifty bonds of the said Emporium Real Estate and Manufacturing Company, of one thousand dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which said bonds bear even date with said deed of trust, and draw interest at the rate of ten per cent., represented by coupons, attached to said bonds, which said deed of trust conveys to the undersigned, the following tract of land, beginning at the northwest corner of lands conveyed by Henry W. Billings and wife to Jonathan Lyerly, by deed, dated October 3d, A. D. 1845, thence running west on section line dividing sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), in township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, one hundred and fourteen (114) rods to a white oak stake and sweet gum, being eleven (11) rods east of the north and south line dividing sections nineteen (19) and twenty (20) in said township; thence south two hundred and thirty-six (236) rods to the Ohio river; thence up said river to the lands of Jonathan Lyerly, above recited, thence north one hundred and seventy-four (174) rods to the place of beginning, containing in all one hundred and forty (140) acres, but the part herein conveyed containing seventy-three (73) acres more or less, and known as the village land, also, a tract of land which is a part of the tract purchased of the Bechtie heirs, beginning on the line of the third (3) principal meridian, and one hundred and sixty (160) poles south from the northwest corner of section nineteen (19), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) east, at a stake, thence running south seven (7) degrees east along said meridian line one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence north eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes east, one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to a stake, thence north seven (7) degrees west one hundred and fifty-six (156) poles to a stake, thence north eighty-two (82) degrees and fifty-one (51) minutes west one hundred and forty-two (142) poles to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty-eight (138) acres, in Pulaski county, Illinois; the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-four (24), township sixteen (16), south of range one (1) west of the third (3) principal meridian, containing three hundred and forty (340) acres, excepting the right of way through the same to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, two hundred feet wide. Said sale to continue from day to day, Sundays excepted, until all the aforesaid property is sold.

Dated the 14th day of April, A. D. 1862.

M. M. RAWLINGS,
W. H. STOKES,
W. F. BULLOCK, } Trustees.

J. DOUGHERTY &
S. P. WHEELER, } Attorneys for Trustees.

ap26 d30

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1,000 KEGS WHEELING NAILS for sale by
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200 bbls Extra No. 1 Flour, Southern Mills;
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25 bbls prime Lard Oil;
Lot of Bed Cording and Hemp Rope.
m26 VERHOEFF & GRIFFITH.

WHISKY—
150 bbls extra Whisky;
100 bbls double extra Whisky;
50 bbls copper distilled do;
50 bbls do do;
40 bbls fine old Bourbon do;
25 bbls Rye do;
In store and for sale by
m26 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.

100 BBLS CRUSHED AND GRANULATED SUGAR for sale by
m26 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

50 BBLS NOS. 1, 2, AND 3 MACKEREL:
50 half bbls Nos. 1, 2, and 3 do;
150 half bbls White Fish; for sale by
m26 GLAZEBROOK, BRO., & CO.

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